The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,602.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20. 1789.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Ware-house of William Sibbald and Company, merchants in Leith, on Tuesday the 1st September, at twelve o'clock noon,

22 Hhds Scale Sugar,	5 Bales Cotton,
100 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,	2 Casks Indigo,
100 Hhds Old Ditto,	17 Kegs Gum Guacum,
19 Barrels Coffee,	14 Tons Logwood,

Imported in the Polly, Andrew Mason master, from Kingston, Jamaica, and now discharging at the Shore of Leith.

WILLIAM SIBBALD and Co. have for sale, a parcel of Mahogany, also a quantity of Cocoa Wood for Turners.

GENEVA AND CLARET WINE.

WILLIAM GRINLY, Broker in Leith, will expose to sale, by auction, in the Leith Coffee-room, Bernard Street, on Friday the 28th August 1789, at twelve o'clock noon,

Five Thousand Gallons BRITISH GENEVA, in small lots; and Ten Hogsheads CLARET WINE, in single hogsheads.

Samples of the Geneva and Wine, and conditions of sale, will be in the hands of William Grinly, and catalogues ready to be delivered out by him, three days prior to the day of sale. *Leith, Aug.* 10. 1789.

AN EXHIBITION OF
CAPITAL PAINTINGS

IS opened at the *Cooper's Hall, King Street, Bristol*, and may be viewed every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, prior to the 28th day of September next, when they will be sold by auction.

This superb collection of valuable pictures consists of the works of the most eminent masters of the Roman, Venetian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools—was lately the property of different Noblemen and Gentlemen, and includes that well-known ancient collection from Abbot's Leigh Court, late the property of the Hon. Mr Trenchard, secretary to Queen Ann, and author of the *Independent Whig*; amongst which are upwards of one hundred undoubted original pictures.

BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

On Saturday the 1st of August was published, ornamented with a fine Portrait of EDWARD ALLEYN, Esq; Founder of Dulwich College, and a beautiful and picturesque View of the BORGHETTO, in Italy,

No. VII. OF THE
BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
IMPERIAL MAGAZINE.

This Number, amongst a variety of other articles, contains—the Lives of Saint Aldhelm, Aldred, Dr Aldrich, Mons. d'Alembert, and Alexander the Great:—Experiments on the Damps in Coal-pits; Account of a Bituminous Lake in Trinidad; Account of the Albinos; On the Disorders of the Heart; Antiquities; Survey of Devonshire; Description of the Laplanders, of the Roman Ladies; Character and Anecdotes of Frederick I. and Frederick William, Kings of Prussia; Account of a Criminal Process in France; Sketch of a History of the Samaritans; Capture of Colonel Baillie's Detachment in India; Review of New Publications; Arno's Vale, a Poem; Parliamentary and other Occurrences; List of Births, Deaths, &c.

Printed by T. Rickaby; and published on the first of every Month, by C. Stalker, Stationers-Court; E. and T. Williams, Strand; and C. Forster, Poultry, London:—By J. Penny, Exeter: and J. Hunter, Ossian's Head, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. At the Shop of J. Hunter are to be sold, Books and Stationary of all kinds, and ready money given for libraries or parcels of Books.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Founder of this Institution having deferred his nomination of a Professor for five or six months, requests that they who have given in their general scheme of Lectures, or who are inclined to do so, would, on or before the 25th of December next, lodge with the Secretary of the University of Edinburgh, directed to the Founder, &c. &c. a Dissertation on the following questions:

1*st*, In what manner ought Land *too strong for Turnips* to be cultivated, manured, and cropt? with the most proper instruments for these purposes, and an estimate of the expence and profit.

2*dly*, In what manner ought Land fit for Turnips to be cultivated, manured, and cropt? with the most proper instruments for these purposes, and an estimate of the expence and profit.

Supposing both sorts of Land to be inclosed, drained, and in good order, and fit for the crops suited to their respective soils, and that the rent, including tythe, is reckoned at 16 s. 6 d. per English acre.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, Anno 1789,

Begins drawing the 12th *of November,*
THE TICKETS & SHARES,
In Halves, Quarters, Eights, and Sixteenths,
In variety of Numbers,
ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY
LESLIE AND SCOTT,
Insurance Brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,
(LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT)
Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted.

SCHEME.

Prizes.	*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*	
2	of L. 20,000	is L.	40,000	Correct Numerical & Register Books are kept, and the earliest Intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.
2	— 10,000	—	20,000	
2	— 5,000	—	10,000	
3	— 2,000	—	6,000	
5	— 1,000	—	5,000	
10	— 500	—	5,000	
30	— 100	—	3,000	
100	— 20	—	2,000	Registering 6 d. each Number.
10,600	— 10	—	106,000	
10,754 Prizes.		L.	197,000	The prizes are payable (Irish currency) in June 1790, without deduction; and the current value will be advanced at this office as soon as drawn.
First drawn			500	
Do. the 4th day,			500	
Do. the 10th day,			500	
Do. the 16th day,			500	
Do. the 22d day,			500	
Last drawn,			500	
29,246 Blanks.				
40,000 Tickets.		L.	200,000	

Agreeable to act of Parliament, the shares are stamped, and the original tickets (which are lodged in the Stamp-Office) cannot be taken out till three days after the drawing of the Lottery is completed; but as the payment of prizes is frequently not called for till a considerable time after the drawing is over, and that the public may have absolute security for the shares issued by LESLIE and SCOTT, they have deposited with *The Royal Bank of Scotland* the Government receipts for the original tickets, and the Royal Bank, by its receipt to them, which any person may see, is to retain the value of the prizes sold in shares for one month after they are payable; during which period the adventurers will please call for payment.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to—Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes *gratis*.

☞ *Insurances on Shipping, Merchandize, and Lives, done at this Office, as usual.*

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, *Saturday, Aug.* 8.

The public will observe, in the following narrative, that the representatives of the French nation admit of no recess.—They sit on Sunday as well as Saturday, so eager are they in settling the constitution of their country!

"All Seignorial Tribunals are suppressed without indemnification; but, nevertheless, the officers of these tribunals shall continue their functions until the National Assembly shall have assembled a new judicial order."

Before this resolution was agreed to, it underwent a debate of three hours. An honourable member said, that in suppressing the patrimonial tribunals, the forests belonging to Seigniories, deprived of the officers who had the charge of their preservation, would be exposed to continual devastation.

Another said, that in ordering these officers to continue their functions, would be to perpetuate the office.

Some were of opinion, that wherever there were Royal and ordinary tribunals, these offices should be instantly suppressed, and that they should be continued only where they were at a distance.

A Deputy of Alsace, called to their attention the treaty of Westphalia, the compacts made with several Princes of the Germanic body, the interests of the house of Deux-Points, those of the Bishop of Stratzburgh, and of other Lords, and required that respect should be paid to these rights, founded on ancient titles, and which had for their origin the ancient sovereignty which all these Princes exercised in Alsace.

Again, it was said by M. de la Galissionniere, that there were many Lords, who had acquired from the King an exclusive right to judicial powers, which were reputed Seigniories; that these Seigniories had cost considerable sums: that it would not be just to suppress them without indemnity; and that the nation should be subjected to their reimbursement.

It was said in answer to all this, that those arguments were wide from the true jet of the question, which was simply to enquire whether the Committee had reduced the resolution into proper words, for the principle had been agreed on.

M. Pison du Galand had been almost the only one who had kept himself within the true bounds of the question.

The Committee had concluded the resolution on this article, by these words, "Until there shall be provided by the Assembly means of bringing the guilty to Royal justice."—Instead of these words, were substituted those which are stated as above, and the resolution was finally agreed to.

M. de Montmorency made a report from the Committee of Finances, relative to the loan required the day before by the King. He read a memoir signed [illegible] that the actual state of the Royal Treasury is very alarming.

The receipt of the months of August and September could not be more than 37,220,000 livres.

The expenditure for these two months ought to be 68,000,000 livres.

The deficit for these two months, therefore, will be 30,780,000 livres.

In this expenditure is included the households of the King, Queen, and Princes, which are stated for the month of August at 2,000,000, and for the month of September, at 2,800,000. This exorbitant sum would, without doubt, be diminished in future; but this diminution, if it was made on the instant, would not be immediately felt; and there was a pressing demand for money in the mean time.

Messs. de Lally Tollendal, and de Clermont Tonnerre, spoke in favour of the loan; Messs. Buzot, d'Estragues, and Barnave, against it.

M. Buzot, in observing to the Assembly, that the instructions of their constituents did not permit them to grant a loan until the constitution should be settled, said, he was far from believing that the state was in the danger which it was described to be in: That before a loan was called for, the Minister should have exposed the public debt to the investigation of the Assembly, and given an account of the application of the public money: That in the course of a year or fifteen months, he had borrowed 365 millions from the notaries of Paris, the States of Languedoc, the Caisse d'Escompte, and others: That those 365 millions, added to the 600 millions which formed the actual revenue of the kingdom, raised the public expence for fifteen months, to 965,000,000 of livres; a sum so enormous as to require that the nation should have a strict account: That even the first draught of the constitution was not yet made; and that, above all, this sum of 30 millions could not suffice, even in the supposition that M. Necker should continue in place, to restore order to their affairs.

"The loan is necessary," exclaimed M. de Tollendal. "It is indispensible. The honour of the French name, the peril of the state, the subsistence of the capital, all require that we should instantly vote this subsidy. You compromise, say they, the credit of the Assembly. But, what will be the credit of the Assembly, if the state should sink? This loan, given by the representatives of a generous people, will not be barren; and even if it should, you will have the consolation of knowing that you did what you could, and what you ought. What consolation would you wish to give to the provinces and the capital, but that you have done your utmost to preserve the national credit?

"These thirty millions, they add, will not suffice; but, we are only called upon to satisfy the urgent expences, the wants of the moment. They invite the King to make reforms. Do they not know, that the reforms which he made last year, are not yet felt in the revenue. Let us not talk then of the intentions of our constituents. They will applaud our actions whenever we do them good. Whoever among us does not think himself free will not vote. I am myself free; and I invite all those who are independent, and who are not detained by any obstacle, to come with me to the succour of our country, that may otherwise perish."

M. Barnave, who spoke after M. de Tollendal, took the same line as M. Buzot, and added nothing to his argument.

M. de Mirabeau observed, that the instructions of their constituents not permitting them to consent to any loan, until the constitution should be settled, they might assist the exigency of the State, without compromising their powers, by becoming individually responsible for the loan that they were about to sanction.

A very interesting motion was made by a member of the Noblesse. It was to invite the Assembly themselves to come forward to the succour of the State in danger; and, to shew the example of generosity, he laid on the table a note for thirty thousand livres, which he promised to honour, and which he offered to the nation without interest.

The Marquis de la Coste proposed a means very serious and important, the revenues of the Church. This Honourable Member asserted that all the vast domains of the clergy belonged to the nation; and, in consequence of this, he proposed the following resolutions:

"The National Assembly declare,

"1. That all ecclesiastic property, of whatever nature it may be, belongs to the nation.

"2. That, from the 1st of January 1790, all tithes shall be suppressed.

"3. That the titulars of benefices shall retain a revenue proportioned to the actual state of their benefices, and this sum shall be paid to them by the States.

"4. The Provincial States shall henceforth govern the revenues of the bishops, curés, (rectors or vicars), and of Cathedrals.

"5. They shall also grant pensions to the members of the several monastic orders, which shall afterwards remain suppressed."

M. de Lameth supported this motion with great spirit, and against the loud and repeated remonstrances of the Archbishop of Chartres, who called to order; the Assembly decided, that M. de la Coste and M. de Lameth were strictly in order, and that having fully proved, that the nation were truly the proprietors of the revenues of the clergy, it followed, that they might dispose of them according to their wants.

The Abbé Gregoire made some efforts to support the interests of the clergy; but speaking only of the widow's mite, they shewed him that he was wide of the question; but the important question was postponed to a future day.

At length the question was put, and a loan of thirty millions was voted almost unanimously.

SUNDAY, *August* 9.

"The National Assembly, taking into consideration the urgent necessities of the State, votes a loan of thirty millions, on the following terms:

1. "On the day of publishing this vote, a loan of thirty millions shall be opened, at four and a half per cent. without deduction.

2. "The subscribers shall be entitled to the interest commencing from the day on which they pay in their respective subscriptions.

3. "The first payment shall be on the first of January 1790, and the other payments, in order, half-yearly.

4. "To each subscriber shall be delivered a Treasury-receipt in his own name, with a promise to make them transferable, according to a form to be drawn up by the Committee of Minutes.

5. "No receipt to be for less than a thousand livres."

Such is the form of this vote, the first public act of the kind passed by the Nation. In the debates which took place on it to-day, there was no question as to whether a loan should be granted: that had been resolved on yesterday. They were confined to three questions—the manner of the loan; the application of it; and the security which the National Assembly could offer to subscribers.

M. de Liancourt and M. de Petyon opened the business. They both expressed themselves with much wisdom and deep knowledge of the subject, "For a long time," said M. Petyon, "I was led away by the flattering and truly patriotic idea of M. de Mirabeau, to place this loan on the faith of the Members of this assembly; but more serious reflection has induced me to change my opinion. In voting a loan on our own personal security, we openly violate the spirit of our instructions. Let us suppose that the amount of the loan were such as to put Government in a condition to do without us, and that it should avail itself of the opportunity to renounce the authority of the National Assembly, would not this be to act in opposition to the wishes of our constituents, who, to prevent so great a misfortune, have desired us not to consent to any taxes, till we have first established the Constitution of the kingdom?

"The Minister has proposed to us to sanction a loan, which the king wishes to make; but it is our province to make this loan. It is, moreover, essential that the money raised by it should be applied to purposes of real and urgent necessity; and the National Assembly ought to watch over the application.

"I therefore propose to nominate a Commission, consisting of six Members of this Assembly, whose duty it shall be to watch the application. Government shall not dispose of this public money, without the signature of two, at least, of these Commissioners.

"The interest of the loan, I think, ought not to exceed five per cent. without reduction; for it is the exorbitant rates of interest granted to the subscribers to loans, that have ruined the finances of the Nation."

The murmur that ran through the Hall at the mention of this Commission, showed that the proposition was not approved of; and, in fact, it was mentioned no more.

M. d'Andre, who followed him, enlarged neither on the form of the loan, nor on the mortgage to be given to the subscribers. He maintained only, that it was necessary to guard against the thirty millions being applied to purposes futile, or foreign to the interest of the Nation.

"In the estimate," said he, "of the public expences which the Director of the Finances has read to us, I observe that we pay a monthly pension of a hundred thousand livres for a Prince of the Blood; and I do not understand why we pay a pension to a Prince of the Blood. If this Prince be on his own estate, he ought to make great œconomical reforms; and assuredly if there should exist titles which would oblige us to pay his debts, it should not be at this moment. By what fatality do we pay also two hundred thousand livres a-month, for building the walls of Paris, which are the dread and disgrace of the capital; and which have been raised in spite of the reclamations of all good men? Why do we cause this immense sum to be paid for salt, while so many provinces have no occasion for it? All these payments ought to be reduced to three heads: the King's household; the expences of Government; and the interest of the public debt."

This reflection on the two hundred thousand livres a-month paid by the Nation to the City of Paris, called up M. de Mirabeau, in defence of the City. "My Constituents," said he, "committed a folly in raising a capital to construct the walls of Paris, and the bridge of Louis XVI. but they have advanced the money, and these funds are necessary for their subsistence."

M. de Landine next proposed to give, as a mortgage for this loan, all the possessions of the clergy; and adding, that by turning into a sinking fund the produce of the first fruits of exorbitant pensions, and of great benefices, as they should become vacant, means would be found to pay off the thirty millions, and discharge the interest, without any additional burden to the nation.

The Archbishop of Aix rose next, and pretending to have been anticipated by M. de Landine, he requested leave of the Assembly, in the name of the whole body of the clergy, to form themselves instantly into a Committee, to consider of the means of laying this charge on the clergy; but there was not a single voice in the Assembly to thank the clergy for their generosity. All exclaimed, that the loan having been agreed to by the nation, the nation alone ought to support it; that the possessions of the clergy appertaining to the nation, they ought only to bear their proportion; that they might, in a similar case, accept of particular sacrifices; and, finally, that such a disposition would necessarily impede the Assembly in the future measures they might adopt with respect to the ecclesiastical possessions.

Several honourable Members, particularly M. Mounier, and M. d'Entragues, spoke on this point; but the question at length was reduced to the rate of interest.

M. d'Entragues, after having painted in glowing colours the great evils which the stock jobbers and gamblers in the funds had brought on the nation, recommended to the Assembly to settle it in such a manner as not to revive these public robbers, or enrich the monied men at the expence of the nation.—"Should there still exist in France," said he, "souls so avaricious as to profit by the misfortunes of the state? Should the monied men still hang about our necks? Have the sacrifices we have made been made for them? If we must grant them exorbitant interest to induce them to lend their money to the nation, I desire that their names be printed, that they may be covered with public shame and indignation. Threatened with all imaginable evils, what would be our situation if this loan should not succeed? By reducing the interest to the most moderate rate, by stamping it with the national character, you will advance the public good, and you will awaken the zeal of all good citizens.—On the other hand, if the loan should not preserve the state by our own sacrifices, and nothing, above all, the interests of our constituents."

An honourable Member proposed to make the interest of the loan four and a half per cent.—four per cent. perpetual, and one half per cent. as a tontine on lives; and, to avoid the shameful consequences of stock-jobbing, that these two obligations, although differing from each other, should be comprised in the same contract. This idea was not relished; and as there was a probability of a plan to redeem all the annuities by aids arising from the abolition of *mortmain*, which would in effect be infinitely more useful, and less felt in commerce, no life-annuity should ever be admitted, the redemption of which is almost impossible, before the death of the annuitant.

During this discussion, M. Tennebant, merchant of Nantes, offered thirty thousand livres to the nation, without interest.

Another honourable Member instantly followed his example; and it was decided by acclamation, that the names of these two generous citizens should be recorded in the minutes.

At last, the debate was restricted to the wording of the preamble, and of the different clauses of the vote. By an unintentional mistake, an incorrect copy of the resolution of the Committee was sent to the press; and this mistake, which was not immediately discovered, gave rise to very warm debates, till it was corrected. It was at length agreed to leave out almost the whole preamble, and several of the clauses, and to give to this vote all the simplicity that ought to characterize the august proceeding of so enlightened an Assembly.

The present fate of the French King must read an awful lesson to the monarchs of Europe. However strong their powers, however guarded the constitution, they cannot overlook such a situation.

When the future historian shall describe the present revolution in the government of France, the tear of sympathy will drop upon those pages which faithfully delineate the dreadful excesses and carnage that stained so glorious a cause; but with what pleasure will he turn his eyes from the horrid scene, to view the conduct of the people of Guienne and Nantz; and how great will be their eulogium, when he pronounces with rapture—"In this struggle, so honourable to human nature, those admirable men were particularly active, and contributed considerably to the attainment of the grand national object, the blessings of which we now enjoy, without shedding a single drop of blood!"

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,
AUG. 17.

	s.		s.	d.		s.		s.	d.
Wheat,	46	to	54	0	Tick Beans,	19	to	22	0
Fine ditto,	—		—	—	Small ditto,	21	to	24	0
Rye,	22	to	26	0	Tares,	24	to	27	
Oats,	16	to	18	6	Flour, per Sack.				
Barley,	20	to	25	0					
Malt,	30	to	35	0					
Grey Peafe,	20	to	22	0	Fine Flour,	44			
White ditto,	19	to	20	0	Second Sort,	42			
Boiling ditto,	24	to	28	0	Rape Seed,	—			

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38	4		Oporto,	5	5½	
Ditto Sight,	37	11		Paris,		27½	
Rotterdam,	38	6		Ditto 2 U.		27½	
Hamburg,	35	5	2½ U	Bourdeaux 2 U.		27½	
Lisbon,	5	5½		Dublin,		8½	

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 15.

Exeter, August 13.

THEIR Majesties, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, having set out from Weymouth at eight o'clock this morning, arrived at the deanry at nine this evening, in perfect health.

WHITEHALL, *August 15.*

The King has been pleased to confer on Joseph Ewart, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin, the additional character of Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable John Earl of Chatham, Richard Hopkins, Esq; the Right Honourable Charles George Lord Arden, and Samuel Lord Hood, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, both of the kingdom of Ireland, Sir Francis Drake, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Red, the Right Honourable Robert Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Viscount Belgrave, and the Honourable John Thomas Townshend, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, and the Right Honourable James Graham, commonly called Marquis of Graham, to be Receiver and Paymaster General of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land-forces.

Naples, July 21.

The Marquis Caracciolo, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at this Court, having been for some time past in a declining state, died on Friday last.—His Sicilian Majesty has for the present appointed General Acton to execute the business of the Foreign Department, and the Marquis de Marco is to direct the affairs of the Casa Reale, until a successor to the late Minister is named.

Madrid, July 27.

The distress which had begun to be felt in some of the Provinces of this kingdom from the scarcity of corn, has already been relieved, in a great measure, by the provident exertions of the Spanish Government, and is likely to be entirely removed by the good harvest which has been gathered in in the south, and by the favourable appearance of the crops in the north.

Vienna, Aug. 1.

The Emperor's fever has now entirely left him, and his Majesty was on Thursday so well, that he took an airing on horseback, for the first time since his recovery.

Intelligence has been received from the Bannat, that the Turks have totally abandoned that Province.

Florence, Aug. 1.

On the 6th ult. a French sloop of war arrived at Leghorn from Corsica, and brings accounts that the Algerines have declared war against France.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.

An engagement took place between the Russian and Swedish fleets near Bornholm on the 26th ult. which commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till eight in the evening. The particulars are not yet known here, any further than that the Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Tchitchakoff, bore away, and that the Duke of Sudermania afterwards sailed for Carlscrona. Letters of the 2d instant, received this morning, mention that his fleet was seen off that harbour.

The Russian squadron, commanded by Admiral Koslainoff, weighed anchor on the 30th ult. from Revel the same time, the whole Danish squadron also weighed anchor, and steered the same course. A junction of the two divisions of the Russian fleet is now said to have been effected between Carlscrona and the Isle of Gothland.

Paris, Aug. 6.

On Tuesday last the King notified to the National Assembly, the following appointments, viz. the Archbishop of Vienne, Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Benefices; the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, Garde des Sceaux; M. de la Tour du Pin, Minister for the War Department, and the Prince de Beauveau a Member of the Council.

The evening Assembly met at eight o'clock on that day, and continued sitting till near two in the morning, having passed, by a very great majority, twenty-two articles, forming in part the basis of the Constitution, which were confirmed by the National Assembly this day. These articles include an equal taxation; a renunciation of all privileges, whether personal, provincial, or municipal; redemption of feudatory rights; various suppressions and abolitions of particular jurisdictions, duties and services; abolition of the sale of offices; justice free of expence for the people; admission for all citizens to civil and military offices; a medal to be struck in commemoration of this event; *Te Deum* to be performed in the King's Chapel, and throughout the kingdom; and his Majesty to be proclaimed the Restorer of French Liberty.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

Commissions dated March 14. 1789.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Mr William Borrowes to be Cornet, vice Boyd, resigned.

43d Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant George Dennis to be Captain, vice Bulkeley, resigned. Serjeant-Major Philip Crofton, from the 15th foot, to be Adjutant, vice Vignoles, promoted.

Commissions dated April 30. 1789.

14th Regiment of Dragoons, Mr Richard Isaac Starke to be Cornet, vice Dood, resigned.

43d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Henry Lofack, from half-pay of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wert, exchanged.

Commissions dated June 25. 1789.

62d Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead to be Captain, vice Nash, resigned. Lieutenant Richard James to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Broomhead. Ensign William Walter Vane to be Lieutenant, vice James. Mr Peter Garden to be Ensign, vice Vane.

63d Regiment of Foot, Captain Thomas Barrow, from the half-pay of the late 84th foot, to be Captain, vice Marshall, exchanged.

64th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Atwood Oliver, from 77th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Pringle, exchanged.

69th Regiment of Foot, Mr John Gill to be Ensign, vice Tomkins, promoted.

70th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant George Williamson, from 47th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hicks, exchanged. Ensign William Tomkins, from 69th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stanley, deceased.

BANKRUPT.

Samuel Bayley of the city of Worcester, coal and timber merchant.—John Wilkes of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, baker.—John Finnis of Deal, in the county of Kent, butcher.—Robert Storie of Newman-street Passage, in the county of Middlesex, coach-master.—William Sanderson of Wood-street, Cheapside, in the city of London, gauze-weaver.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Versailles, Aug. 4.

The following letters were received by M. Le Chapeliere, the President of the National Assembly.

Versailles, 4th August.

SIR,

The English Ambassador intreats me again to make known to the National Assembly, a letter which he has written to me. As this letter is the sequel of that which I had the honour to communicate to the Assembly last week, by the organ of their President, I took the orders of his Majesty, who authorised me to follow the same course with this.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

M. President,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

LE COMTE DE MONTMORIN.

LETTER from the DUKE OF DORSET, Ambassador from England, to M. LE COMTE DE MONTMORIN, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, Aug. 3. 1789.

SIR,

My Court, to which I gave an account of the letter that I had the honour to write to your Excellency on the 26th of July, and which you had the goodness to communicate to the National Assembly, has, by a dispatch of the 31st ult. which I have received this instant, not only approved of my conduct, but specially authorized me to express again to you, in the most positive terms, the ardent desire of his Britannic Majesty, and his Ministers, to cultivate and encourage the friendship and harmony which subsists so happily between the two nations.

It is so much the more pleasant to me to announce to you these renewed assurances of harmony and good understanding, as it cannot fail but that the greatest good must result from a permanent friendship between the two nations. And that it is to be desired still the more, as nothing can contribute so much to the tranquillity of Europe, as the co-operation of these two powers.

I shall be obliged to you to communicate to the President of the National Assembly, this confirmation of the sentiments of the King and his Ministers.

I have the honour to be, very sincerely,

SIR,

Your Excellency's very humble and obedient Servant,

DORSET.

This letter was read in the Assembly, with much apparent satisfaction, and was ordered to be printed and published, to confirm in the minds of the people, the impression of the honourable conduct of the English nation, which the Duke's first letter had successfully made.

BREST, *Aug. 11.*

The appearance of the English squadron at the mouth of the Channel, failed not to augment the alarms the people were in, least England should take advantage of the disorders of France. A frigate and a sloop brought advice some days since, of Commodore Goodall's force; and, in consequence, the Commandant caused the Ordnance of the harbour to be inspected.

Although he is too judicious a character to have supposed any attempt was meditated against this port, yet such were the fears of the inhabitants and the dock-yard men, that the burning of Brest was actually intended, that two ships of the line were removed, for the better security of the harbour, to a station where they might lie with springs on their cables, in case of an enemy's approach!

A morning paper of this day, after a deal of affected puff and parade, informs the public, in great letters, "That there is at this present moment, a "horrible conspiracy against the King's life."

The above, we believe, is a *horrible conspiracy* against TRUTH and COMMON SENSE! and, as such, without farther commentary, we give it to our readers.

This day is observed as a holiday at the public offices, in commemoration of the birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

From Brighthelmstone we learn, that the Prince of Wales has directed very splendid preparations for an early day this week, in celebration of the Duke of York's birth, who yesterday entered his 27th year.

The Minuet at the Brighton Ball between the Prince and the Dutchess of Rutland, was of the first rate grace and elegance!

Among the beauties at Brighthelmstone, the Miss Watts take a distinguished lead. They are as constantly toasted as the Dutchess herself.

The Dutchess of Gordon is one of the few Ladies of ton who at present honours the metropolis; Lady Charlotte, and her Grace's third daughter, are with her.

On Saturday Lady Wallace set off from the Duke of Gordon's, in Pall-Mall, for France.

Mr Pitt was *not* applauded in his way to Weymouth. He travelled as *secretly* as possible; his *arms* were obliterated from his post-chaise; and his servants gave out, that he was an unfortunate gentleman just *escaped* from the Bastile.

The King of France's Birth-day falls the 23d of this month; and probably it will be celebrated with as much real transport as ever animated a people.

His Majesty will then enter into his 36th year:—The Queen is about nine months younger: She was born at Vienna on the 2d of November 1755.

A very elegant Hotel being plundered in the suburbs of Paris when the commotion first broke out; a picture of the Queen found in it, experienced uncommon indignities, and in the end was burnt!

A few days ago, his Majesty's ship Narcissus, P. d'Auvergne, Esq; commander, anchored in Cherbourg Road. Captain d'Auvergne was unwilling to send a boat on shore, apprehensive of insult, in consequence of the popular idea at present prevailing in France, that the English were inimical to the French nation enjoying that liberty which they themselves possess.

He accordingly weighed anchor, and put to sea, acquainting a boat near him with the occasion of his sudden departure.

The Duc de Narbonne, commandant at Cherbourg, on hearing this, was so extremely concerned at the departure of the Narcissus, that he instantly dispatched an armed corvette, with a very polite letter to Captain d'Auvergne, requesting his return, and assuring him, that every possible civility should be shown to any of his Britannic Majesty's ships which should put into any of their ports; since a thorough conviction reigned in every province of France, that the English participated in the joy occasioned by the late glorious Revolution.

On Saturday evening, the above armed corvette, with ensign and pendant flying, anchored at Spithead. Many conjectures were formed respecting so novel a sight: These, however, were soon cleared up. The officer who commanded her, a man of high rank, came on shore, and waited on Admiral Roddam, to repeat to him the assurances which the French Commandant had made to Captain d'Auvergne.

The Count d'Artois, we are told, arrived at Bonne the 6th inst. at seven in the evening.

His suite was then composed of the Prince de Hennin, Captain of his Guards, the Marquis de Polignac, the Comte de Vaudreuil, the Viscomte Fleury, and the Comte de Grailli.

His Royal Highness alighted at the Castle, and was received by his Royal Highness the Elector of Cologne, with the most distinguished marks of friendship. He and his suite are lodged in the Castle, and the servants quartered on the different inns, at the expence of the Elector. It is not certain how long he will stay here, but it is given out he is going to Italy.

It is reported that neither the Duke de Brisac or Marshal de Mailly have been assassinated, and that the Committee at the Hotel de Ville have contradicted the report of such events taking place.

M. D'Epremesnil, in the National Assembly on Saturday last, said, that it had been rumoured that he had left the kingdom. The fact was not so. He had retired indeed. And on Monday he would explain to the Assembly the reasons why he had done so.

So much in contemplation was the idea of the present revolution in France eight months ago, that a French architect had been sent over here about that time, to take a sketch of the construction of both our houses of Parliament.

However glorious the first struggles for liberty, and how much a nation owes the man, or men, who stand foremost in this honourable list, there is always much danger in the attempt. The Duke of Orleans is at present in that predicament; though the idol of the generality of the French nation, he is surrounded with many dangers.

The name of *Polignac* is not novel to plots, and those of the deepest political kind. When Cardinal Alberoni (who, from a country curate, became one of the greatest men in Europe) was Minister to Philip V. King of Spain, he laboured to govern France as he did Spain, and for this purpose entered into a plot with the *Cardinal Polignac*, the Duchess of Maine, and others, to spirit away the Duke of Orleans, Regent to the late King, and thus confer the Regency on Philip his Master.

Some most magnificent acts have been done in the present emergency in France. There was a demur about a purchase of corn in Holland, on the difficulty of an immediate advance of 100,000 livres. A Member of the Assembly, M. Guinebaud, a merchant of Nantes, said, it was a trifle not worthy to occupy the time of the Assembly. He would himself pay the money in Holland.

Some days before the taking of the Bastile, the King said to the Duke of Orleans, who had come to pay his Majesty a visit—"You desire my head—you are a second Cromwell—retire from my presence."—The Duke bowed, and obeyed, only saying as he went out, "In a few days your Majesty will have a more just opinion of my character. You will be better informed."

We learn from Lubeck, by a letter dated August 5th, that, on the 3d instant, two ships arrived there from the Baltic, one belonging to that port, the other to Carlscron. They both agreed that, on the 26th ult. a partial engagement took place between the Russian and Swedish fleets, and that each party claims the victory.

The Captains of these vessels vary in their reports of the action. One says, that the Swedes pursued the flying Russians; the other, that the Russians made their enemies retire. We can no longer doubt but that the action was indecisive.

The account of the Vice-Admiral being sent home in confinement, for not attacking the sail of the Russian fleet, is confirmed.

Advices are received in town this morning from Dantzick, that the late action of the 26th ult. between the Duc de Sudermania, and Admiral Tchitchahoff, had by no means been general, nor had any of the ships suffered much on either side, though the van of the Swedes kept up a continued and well-directed fire at the rear of the Russians as they passed.

Admiral Tchitchakoff has, however, had the good fortune to be joined by the Sieur Coslainoff, with three ships of 94 guns, and four others of the line: These have increased the Russian force to twenty-seven line of battle ships. This is so superior to that of the Swedes, that they daily expect to hear of the Duke having gone into Carlscrona, leaving the Russian flag master of the Baltic.

BERLIN EMBASSY.

Mr Ewart, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, owes his original appointment entirely to a matter of chance.

This gentleman was, about four years since on his travels abroad, and, as all gentlemen should be, was introduced to Lord Dalrymple, the then Minister at Berlin. They soon became intimately acquainted, and his Lordship happening at that time to have a great press of official business, asked Mr Ewart to lend him some assistance.

Mr Ewart readily complied, and in executing his office, shewed such talents and industry, that Lord Dalrymple requested him to stop there, and live in his family. He soon procured him the appointment of Secretary of Legation, and shortly afterwards, through Lord Dalrymple's introduction, became intimate in the family of Mr Werder, a Minister of State, and the intimate friend of Count Hertzberg, Prime Minister of Prussia.

Mr Ewart soon married Miss Werder, and partly from this connection, which certainly strengthened the English interest, that formidable alliance was formed with Prussia, which has gained the Minister so much credit and honour.

Mr Ewart is the eldest son of the worthy Pastor of Traquair, on the banks of the river Nith, near Dumfries.

The principles of the Latin and Greek languages he acquired under the amiable Dr Chapman; and he is one of the many ornaments which society has derived from that most excellent source.

On Saturday the purser of the Deptford East Indiaman. Capt. Gerard, arrived at the East India House, with the news of the safe arrival of that ship off Plymouth, where he was landed. The Deptford comes from China, and is full of teas.

On Saturday morning last, died, of the gout in his stomach, Peter Delmé, Esq; of Grosvenor Square, Member of Parliament for Morpeth, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Carlisle.

Yesterday morning at six o'clock, the Peacock Brewhouse, Whitecross-street, Moorfields, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames soon burst out with amazing force. Every assistance from the engines that could be procured was given, and about ten o'clock they succeeded so far as to extinguish it. Considerable damage is done to the property, there being a large quantity of malt on the premises: ed, or so much injured, as to become useless to the brewery.—An amazing concourse of people assembled, and many of the poorer sort employed themselves in raking the kennels, and gathering up the half-burnt barley and the half-brewed grain.

A great part of the property destroyed, is said not to have been insured.

One more attempt is to be made in search of a north-west passage: Sir Joseph Banks has obtained information from Capt. Portlock, and some other of the most recent navigators, whence it is inferred that there is a channel in a high latitude on the western coast of America, which Cook considered only as an inlet of the sea.

The States of Holland have issued an order to prevent the present price of bread being raised before the 1st of October; and all bakers who declare upon oath they cannot sell it at such a rate, are to be paid the overplus from the public treasury.

A new raised regiment from Swedish Pomerania, and 1400 Delacarlians, arrived at Stockholm the 18th of July, on their way to Finland.

Two Russian galleys have been lost in a squall up the Gulf of Finland.

The Ferdinand, of 60 guns; Prince Charles Frederick, of 70; and Finland, of 60 guns, 24 and 18 pounders, are fitting out at Carlscrona, with four fire ships, as fast as possible, to join the Swedish grand fleet.

Six thousand men, in 21 galleys, together with horses, stores, and forage, in 100 sail of shipping, left Stockholm the 28th of July, to reinforce the King in Finland.

In consequence of an invitation from his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, with his Royal brothers, embarked on Thursday night at Brighton, on board one of the packets, to go round by water to Plymouth, in order to be present at the naval review. The Princes ordered their horses and carriages to set forward for York.

The business negotiated between the Duke of Leeds and the Corps Diplomatique on Thursday is wholly unknown: It must, however, have been of importance, as the Foreign Ministers have generally sent off dispatches to their several courts.

On Wednesday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, as Master and worker of the Mint, gave an elegant dinner to the officers of that Board, and others, preparatory to his embarkation for his government of Jamaica. After dinner, a deputation of the Artillery Company, headed by Major Dowling, and dressed in their uniforms, waited on his Lordship in the name of the corps, *pour prendre congé*.

The Major addressed him in a very elegant speech to that purpose, which was politely answered by his Lordship. After which, the evening was spent in convivality, which is the result of cordial and sincere attachment.

Extract of a letter from Mr Fenwick, British Consul at Elsinore, Aug. 4.

"The battle fought on the 26th ultimo, proves to be very harmless, and a running one, on the Russian side; no doubt to give Admiral Caslaiuoff an opportunity of quitting his station in Kioge Bay; and the ships from the Baltic to day, unanimously report, that he joined the Revel fleet the 2d, between Bornholm and Oland, and that the Swedes keep cruising off Carlscrone, where it is thought they will be obliged to take shelter."

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, June 18.

"In vain does Government endeavour to conceal from the people the events of this campaign; we have learnt many details, and are not without our fears, which are augmented by the report spread that 20 Russian ships are advanced as far as the point of the light-house of Europa, where they may easily land, and greatly disturb the neighbourhood of this capital. The eagerness with which this circumstance has [illegible] to examine the origin of this war, and the consequences of it, gives us some hopes of peace. Besides, his Highness has paid frequent visits lately to Mr Bulgakow, the Russian Minister, who is still confined in the Seven Towers; and they add, that in conferences with him, he has discovered, that the rupture of the peace and the declaration of war against Russia, upon the 16th of August 1787, by the Porte, was the work of the Grand Vizir, Jussuff Pacha, who entirely governed Abdul Hamed. Upon this information Selim has suddenly recalled the Grand Vizer's army, and has directed him to go to Adrianople and wait for further orders, which will probably be for his head to be brought to the Seraglio. The Grand Segnior, in order to learn exactly the situation of his affairs and interests with the Courts of Europe, has secretly conferred with the different Ministers, to learn their different opinions, as he seems to put very little confidence in his own Ministry.

Extract of a letter from Naples, July 21.

"The Spanish squadron have left this Bay for a cruize in the Mediterranean and Levant, and afterwards to proceed to the French port of Toulon, where they will make a stay of some weeks; such being the Commodore's orders when he first left Cadiz. All this is, however, very mysterious when circumstances are considered."

Extract of a letter from Rome, July 14.

"We have at length come at the truth of the affair of the treasure. It is an Ex-capuchin, now a secular priest, who first mentioned this treasure, which lies concealed in the Antonine Baths, to the Treasurer, who informed his Holiness of it. The Ex-capuchin says, this treasure consists of nine millions, and belonged formerly to the Jesuits. Upon receiving this information, the Pope, at the Treasurer's request, granted permission to dig and search in the Baths, with the assistance of soldiers and galley-slaves, by an edict couched in the following terms: "Search is to be made in the Antonine Baths, where, we are informed, there are antique columns, and marble ones," &c. This edict is published, but there is another private agreement between the Ex-capuchin and the Apostolic Chamber, by which the Chamber promises him a quarter of the treasure found, and he binds himself to pay all the expences of the search, and restoring things to their first state if they find nothing. They began digging yesterday."

Extract of a letter from Venice, Aug. 2.

"The Republic, no longer able to forbear in the contest between Russia and the Turks, in consequence of some late demands made by the Ottoman Porte, has unequivocally declared itself the ally and friend of the former; at the same time, the Senate have declared that they are far from any intention of waging war with his Sublime Highness, unless provoked thereto by any unjust attack of the Ottoman forces. In that case, Venice is prepared to resent her own wrongs."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Aug. 11.

"We have just now here a pretty current report, that a Congress of the belligerent powers ministers, and those of the mediators, of which our Sovereign is one, will be held at Copenhagen in October next, to specify the claims of the King of Sweden to that part of Finland, for which he is now contending; and to follow up the business with preliminaries for a peace between the Empress and the Swede, the war being very hurtful to other powers, in the present situation of Europe."

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 17.

Bank Stock, 187.	Ditto Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 79¼ a ⅜.	Ditto Bonds, 102 a prem.
Ditto con. 78⅜ a ½.	South Sea Stock, —
Ditto 1726, —	Ditto Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 99⅝ a 99.	New ditto. —
5 per cent. 115⅞ a ⅞.	3 per cent. 1751, —
Bank Long. Ann. 23⅝ a 9-16ths.	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Short 1777, —	Exchequer bills, —
Ditto 1778, 1779, 13 13-16ths a ⅞.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 17 s.
India Stock, —	Tontine, 102 a 103¼.

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 16. N. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

PARTIAL TAXATION.

Edinburgh, Aug. 17. 1789.

It has been asserted of the *Present Administration*, that though Scotland has, on every trying emergency, pressed forward to their assistance, with a zeal bordering almost on enthusiasm, no return on their part has ever been made; but that a cold indifference towards her interests, and an uniform denial of whatever might tend to benefit her commerce or manufactures, has been the leading feature in their conduct towards this country.

Whatever may be the general truth of this assertion, the Printers of the Edinburgh newspapers have to regret, that in their own particular case it has been completely verified. It is not, however, to be expected that the hardships suffered by a few individuals will materially interest the public; but it is difficult to suffer in silence, and ill-usage finds some mitigation in complaint; the Printer, therefore, solicits the indulgence of his readers for the following plain detail——

The inconvenience arising from the want of a Board of Stamps at Edinburgh has long been felt and complained of. In 1785, when the stamp-duties were considerably increased, an application from a respectable body of bankers, merchants, &c. was made to Government, for that purpose, or at least to have paper stamped at Edinburgh; to this a direct refusal was given. The Chamber of Commerce have since resumed the application, and been equally unsuccessful.

When the additional tax on newspapers was announced, the Edinburgh news-printers judged it a proper opportunity to apply for redress of a grievance under which they had long laboured, viz. the being denied at the office here the discount of two per cent. on the price of stamps, allowed to the London printers. They accordingly sent letters to *all the Scotch members*, and to many of the English ones, soliciting their assistance to procure this allowance, which they considered themselves as justly entitled to, as in all the late revenue acts, Edinburgh, as the capital of Scotland, is put upon a footing in point of taxation with London. From such of the members as they had afterwards an opportunity of conversing with, they learnt, that Mr Rose, the framer of the bill, had been applied to, who assured them, "the grievance would be redressed—that provision was made for it in the bill—*and begged they would give themselves no farther trouble.*"

Satisfied with this assurance, the members did give themselves no farther trouble, and the Printers waited patiently for the act. When it arrived, it was found to contain two clauses, the purport of which was,

1. That no papers should, on pretence of being unsold, be returnable to the Stamp-office, as formerly.

2. But, as a COMPENSATION to the printers for the *loss* they would sustain, by this privilege being taken from them, a *discount of four per cent.* should be allowed them on the price of stamps.

On examining the act, and requiring an explanation of it from the Office here, it was found that, though the clause prohibiting the return of stamps *did certainly extend to Scotland* the clause which made an *allowance of four per cent. as a* COMPENSATION, DID NOT.

There appeared something in this so partial, so severe, and so inconsistent with the application of the printers, and the promise they had been told was given to the Members who had interested themselves in their behalf, that it could not be supposed intentional. Letters, couched in most respectful terms, were immediately sent to Mr Dundas, Mr Rose, and the Commissioners of Stamps in London, for an explanation, and, if possible, redress on the subject.

Mr Dundas sent an answer, "That he had made enquiry respecting the subject at the Treasury, and found that Mr Rose meant to write upon it." After a considerable delay, Mr Rose did *write* on it; but it was not an *answer*, nor had the most distant relation to the letter sent him—he mentioned not a syllable of the *discount*, but briefly says, "The printers may certainly have the *liberty* of purchasing paper from their own stationers, instead of the distributor of stamps for Scotland."

This is a *liberty* which the printers have been always in possession of, without Mr Rose's permission. It means (if it has a meaning) that they may purchase paper in Edinburgh—be at the expence of sending it to London—of employing an agent to get it stamped—of reshipping and bringing it down again. Such, however, is the *fiat* of Administration; and the Edinburgh printers, over and above the heavy duties they pay in common with others, must submit to an *additional impost* of upwards of L. 200 per annum—

Sic vole, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas.

The printer must again crave the forgiveness of his readers, for so long a detail on a subject that may appear interesting only to a few. What is the case of one man to-day, however, may be another's to-morrow; and the system of partial and unequal taxation is not yet completed. But there is a rising spirit and importance in the trading and commercial interests of this country, which cannot long be insulted with impunity; and the time is not far distant when the Minister, whoever he may be, will find it necessary to attend himself to their requests, and not leave them a prey to the shuffling and narrow policy of his dependents.

Monday morning died, at his seat at Hatton, the Right Hon. James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, Musselburgh, and Bolton, Heritable Royal Standard-bearer of Scotland, Baronet of Nova Scotia, and formerly Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and one of the Lords of Police.

His Lordship was the eldest of eight sons of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale, by the Lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, daughter of James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, the last Chancellor of Scotland. He was born in the year 1718, succeeded his father in 1744, was one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage in the tenth and eleventh Parliaments of Great Britain, and again elected, July 24. 1784, during the course of the fifteenth Parliament. He served early in the army, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and had the command of the 16th regiment of foot, which he held for several years; but resigned in consequence of a partiality discovered in the promotion of a junior officer. In 1749, he married Mary Turner Lombe, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Lombe of the county of Kent; and whose lamented death happened on the 18th of last month.

His Lordship is succeeded in honours and estate by his eldest son, James Lord Viscount Maitland, now Earl of Lauderdale.

Died at Perth the 17th current, in an advanced age, Mrs Cicilia Tennent, relict of Samuel Stewart of Culteuchars, merchant in Perth.—It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

REFORM *of the* INTERNAL GOVERNMENT *of the* ROYAL BOROUGHS.

Yesterday, the Convention of Delegates from the Burgesses of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, met here. Mr Graham of Gartmore took his place as Preses, and Mr Ewen of Aberdeen as Secretary; the number of Delegates having been as great, if not greater than on any former occasion.

After the Convention was met, and before they had proceeded to business, they were honoured, by express, with an answer from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the addresses from the Burgesses of many Boroughs, which had been formerly presented to his Royal Highness, during the indisposition of his Majesty.

The answer was read, the Delegates all standing. Immediately after which, the Honourable Henry Erskine moved an address of thanks to his Royal Highness, for his gracious condescension, in bestowing this distinguished mark of attention on the Burgesses of Scotland; which was, with every mark of cordial approbation, unanimously agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare the same.

Mr Laird of Strathmartin, one of the Delegates from Dundee, moved addresses of congratulation both to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, on his Majesty's recovery, which was also agreed to with marks of the highest approbation, and Committees appointed to prepare the same.

After which, Committees for examining and passing the accompts of expenditure on the public business, and for a future supply, were appointed.

The Delegates afterwards dined together at Bruce's Tavern, St Andrew's Square. The utmost conviviality prevailed.—Many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, among which were the following:

The KING.
The QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY.
The PRINCE OF WALES.
The DUKE OF YORK and the Army.
The DUKE OF CLARENCE and the Navy.
The DUKE OF PORTLAND.
Mr SHERIDAN.
Sir THOMAS DUNDAS.
The Hon. HENRY ERSKINE.
LORD GARDENSTON and the Committee of Convention.
The Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX.
Lord JOHN TOWNSHEND.
Sir JOSEPH MAWDY.
Mr MARTIN, and all the other Independent Friends of Reform in Parliament.

During the Meeting, several excellent songs were given, among which, Britannia, and God Save the King, in full chorus, had a very fine effect.

We are desired to insert the following letter, received yesterday by express, during the sitting of the Convention of Delegates from the Burgesses of Scotland associated for Reform.

"To ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq; of Gartmore, the
"President of the Convention of Delegates
"from the Burgesses of the Royal Boroughs
"of Scotland, associated for the purpose of
"Reform, and assembled at Edinburgh.

"SIR,

"I am commanded by his Royal Highness the "PRINCE OF WALES, to desire that you will be so "good as to convey his Royal Highness's thanks for "the various kind Addresses which he received du-"ring his Majesty's late lamented illness, from the "Burgesses of so many of the Royal Boroughs of "Scotland.

"The PRINCE had not an opportunity at that time "of acknowledging the receipt of them as he with-"ed; but, understanding that Delegates from the dif-"ferent Boroughs meet in Convention in the course "of this month, his Royal Highness wishes it to be "known, that he has not overlooked such affectionate "proofs of attachment to his Majesty, and of loyal "consideration for his Family.

"I have the honour to be,
"SIR,
"Your most obedient and
"very humble Servant,
"(Signed) JN. PAYNE."

PAVILION, BRIGHTON, *Aug.* 13.

This morning, arrived in Leith Roads, from the Greenland Seas, the following vessels, viz.

Royal Bounty, Reid,	-	clean.
Friendship, Finlay,	-	1 fish.
Grampus, Balfour,	-	2 fish.

Tuesday last, Mr James Grant was ordained minister of Libberton, in the neighbourhood of this city, in the room of the Reverend Mr Thomas Whyte deceased. The Rev. Mr William Moodie, minister of St Andrew's church, New Town, preached and presided upon the occasion.

Yesterday, Elizabeth Thompson and Jean Weir, two young women, were drummed through the city, and afterwords banished, by sentence of the Magistrates. There were fixed to each of their backs a board, with the following words wrote in legible characters: "For stealing from different shops in Edinburgh."

Tuesday a field of fine barley was cut down, belonging to Mr Douglas at Dalhousie bleachfield.

A letter from Forres mentions, that barley-harvest began there on the 24th of July, and that there was a great appearance of every kind of graig.

Barley-harvest was begun on Tuesday last, near Drumnahoy, in the parish of Cluny, and on Friday, at Fyvie, both in the county of Aberdeen. The weather for ten or twelve days past has been uncommonly favourable for bringing forward the crop.

We received a correspondent's favour, correcting what he supposes to be a mistake in our last, relative to some houses in the Meuse Streets being higher than three stories, the usual standard; but if our correspondent will take a walk betwixt Hanover and Frederick Streets, he will see plenty of houses five stories high, very unlike those in the next division betwixt Frederick and Castle Streets, built with so much taste by a patriotic gentleman, none of which exceed three stories.

A correspondent observes, who was present at Messr. Jones and Parker's equestrian performance in the Duke of Buccleugh's park on Monday last, and has often seen their exhibition at Edinburgh, that they really excelled their usual outdoings, which seemed to give universal satisfaction to their noble patrons, particularly to the Duke of Montagu, who was quite enraptured. The Duke of Buccleugh, according to his usual generosity, ordered the park-gates to be opened, that every person, without distinction, might have an opportunity of enjoying the exhibition. The company assembled on the occasion were very numerous, as it is supposed there were upwards of five thousand people in the park.

On Sunday, during afternoon service, two lads had the curiosity to go into the black rocks, near Leith, at low water, and, not observing the water to make at the return of the tide, they were entirely surrounded before they thought of coming away. However, by being observed by some people from the pier, a boat was sent out to their assistance, otherwise they might have perished; as none of them could swim. This ought to be an example to people unacquainted, to be cautious when they go out upon these rocks, to take particular care of the flood tide.

On Wednesday se'ennight, as a servant woman was returning from Altrincham fair by the side of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with a young girl that she had the care of, the child being a little way before the woman, in turning round too hastily, being near the water, she fell into it. The servant immediately plunged in to save the child, but unable to extricate either it or herself from the perilous situation, they both perished.

On Saturday last, Peter Waite, Elizabeth Corrie, and John Douglas, three vagrants, were committed to the gaol of Dumfries, in virtue of a warrant from the Justices of Peace, to stand trial for stealing cloaths and other articles from the house of Isaac Mullender, in Lockerby. And,

On Monday, the Magistrates of that place sent other three vagrants to the house of correction, viz. Agnes Hamilton, Margaret Wilson, and Thomas Morrison.

On Thursday last, betwixt ten and eleven at night, some villains broke into the house of Mr Samuel Gordon of Lochdougan, in the parish of Kelton, and after having wounded Mr and Mrs Gordon, forced open his desk, and carried off a pocket-book.

A few days ago, a well-dressed stranger, in company with a lady and a boy, arrived in Aberdeen, in a very neat phaeton. The gentleman published handbills in the town under the name of *Dr Innes*, oculist and medical practitioner from London, and the lady, who called herself his daughter, also dispersed similar hand-bills under the name of *Doctress Innes*; in which they undertook to cure all diseases incident to the human body. Numbers of ignorant people flocked to them, attracted by the magnificence of their promises, and paid very highly for their *infallible* medicines. However, as no beneficial effect took place from them, the patients began to suspect something, and information being given to the Magistrates, it was discovered, that the articles sold by Dr Innes were purchased from an apothecary in town for about 6 d. though the Doctor modestly charged 9 s. for them; they appeared to be innocent, though nowise applicable to the diseases they were prescribed for. Upon this the Magistrates called Dr Innes before them, and examined him, and no doubt remained of his being an ignorant quack and swindler. He was admitted to bail till next day, but in the night thought proper to decamp, and secretly, leaving his numerous patients to regret their folly. It appears that he has been at Dundee, and he again went southward. We hope, however, what has happened here, when known, will prevent his imposing on the ignorant in other places. The Doctor appears to be about 50 years of age, fair complexion, and had on a black coat, striped vest, and white wig, and is about 5 feet 7 inches high.

Last week, Janet Wright, alias Dow, a noted thief, was taken into custody in Glasgow, for returning from banishment from that city.—She had, at the same time, in her possession, a quantity of goods, which, from their nature, there was no doubt she had come by in a dishoneft way. The Magistrates sentenced her to a year's confinement in the house of correction, and thereafter to be sent into banishment. —And,

On Monday, Elizabeth Paton, and Marion M'Gibbon, two common street-prostitutes, were tried for picking a countryman's pocket of a considerable sum. —Being convicted, they were ordained to be confined for eighteen months at hard labour, in the Bridewell lately erected in that city, and afterwards to be banished for life.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTH-DAY.

Wednesday 12th, being the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, the Reverend Doctor Lamont, one of his Royal Highness's Chaplains for Scotland, gave a grand entertainment at the manse of Kirkpatrick-Durham. The design had been formed on a very liberal and extensive plan, and the invitations were by no means confined to those of the Prince's party only.—Accordingly a considerable number of the most respectable Gentry and Clergy, from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and county of Dumfries, assembled.—A more splendid show of carriages in that quarter of the country has very seldom been seen; nor has there been, we imagine, a more genteel and happy company collected in that neighbourhood for some time past. After dinner, a desert of the fruits now in season was served up, which was succeeded by the circling glass. The wines were excellent, and every thing in the highest order. The King, the Prince of Wales, with *three cheers*, and a variety of loyal and constitutional toasts were given. A song composed by one of the company for the occasion, and a number of catches and glees, were sung with much taste and comic ability. It was remarked, that, in compliment to the day, several of the ladies were dressed in blue and buff: flags of the same colours were seen flying all day, in different parts of the village, erected on the Doctor's estate in the neighbourhood; and in the evening a splendid bonfire was lighted up on an adjacent eminence. In fine, the day was spent in the utmost conviviality and good humour, and concluded with every possible demonstration of joy.

Extract of a letter from York, August 18.

"The Royal Brothers have signified their intention of honouring this city by taking a dinner at the manhouse, where every preparation is making to receive them suitable to their illustrious rank.—All the places of public amusement are ornamented in the best manner possible, and every individual appears to be vying with each other to shew his high sense of the honour intended to be conferred on us.

"The late fine weather has put the course into excellent condition; many capital racers are already arrived from the south, and it is expected every horse of consequence in the north will contribute to the sport of the ensuing week.

"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York will set off for our races immediately after the Duke of York's birth-day, which will be celebrated at his seat at Oatlands.

"Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, will soon exhibit a scene of elegant festivity, which will do honour to the munificient owner. Nine additional rooms are fitting up in the most beautiful and liberal stile; and six Germans have been employed for some time in decorating the saloon with lamps, &c. as a ball-room, for the reception of the Royal Brothers, and a select number of people of the first rank and consequence.

"Dr Miller, of Doncaster, is busily employed in engaging for Earl Fitzwilliam as good a band of music as the country will produce, for a grand ball to be given at Wentworth House, on Wednesday the 2d of September, for the amusement of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York; and also a band of wind instruments, which are to be continued for a few days after the ball.

"On Wednesday evening last, as Lord Hotham and his servants were passing through Bishop-Burton, in the East-riding, in two post-chaises, one Mary Smith, with a child in her arms, was crossing the street, and not seeing the chaise in which the servants were, was unfortunately thrown down by one of the horses, and much bruised; the child was forced from her arms by the violence, and one of the wheels passing over the head and neck of the infant, it was killed on the spot.

"A person of Leeds, who for several years had been violently afflicted with the stone and gravel, a few days ago parted with a stone which measured two inches round, the oblong way, and one inch and three-eighths the other way. This he attributes to the prescription of an eminent physician, who ordered him to use a quantity of Honey in his tea."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated 13*th Aug.*

"We learn from different quarters of this and the other Provinces, that on the 7th current, the birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, was celebrated with every possible demonstration of joy.—But at Rotterdam, the general festivity met with an interruption, occasioned by a wine-merchant, who appeared in the morning at the fish-market without an Orange cockade.—Several of the fish-mongers wished to present him with with a piece of Orange ribband, but he refused it, accompanying his refusal with expressions which provoked the populace against him, upon which he fled, and was pursued by the mob; a tradesman having unluckily approached too near him at this time, the latter stabbed him in the side with his knife. This procedure enraged the populace to such a degree, that they would have torn the murderer to pieces, if he had not saved himself in a vault in the neighbourhood of his own house, from whence he was taken by the officers of the police, and put in a place of safety.—They found he had some concealed weapons about him. The mob then assaulted every person who had not an Orange cockade, and at night attacked the houses of all those who were denominated patriots. To prevent these disorders from proceeding farther, the Governor immediately put the citizens and garrison under arms, who patrolled the streets all next day; when the Magistrates issued a proclamation, offering a reward of a thousand florins to any person who would inform against any of the ringleaders of the above tumult, so that the culprit should be brought to justice, and the name of the informer to be concealed, if required."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, August 17.

"For these eight days past, we have had remarkable fine weather, which has made a most agreeable alteration upon the corn fields for several miles round this city. And we learn, from our different correspondents in the west country, that, from the same cause they are likely to have one of the most plentiful harvests ever remembered!"

Messr. JONES *and* PARKER.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Our Treasurer reported to a meeting of the Managers of the Charity Work-house of this City, held here this day, that, on the 10th instant, you had been pleased to perform your different Feats of Horsemanship at your Riding School here, for the benefit of the numerous poor of this City under their management, and that your exertions had produced thirty-three pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence Sterling.

"This Meeting have authorised me to beg of you to accept of their warmest acknowledgments for your laudable exertions in the cause of the poor, and likewise for the very handsome manner in which you tendered your services for their behalf. With the greatest regard I am,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient and very humble Servt,
WILLIAM DALRYMPLE FERGUS.

Edinburgh Charity Workhouse, 18*th August* 1789.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Monday,	— 17.	8	P. M.	65	30.16
Tuesday,	— 18.	8	A. M.	61	30.10
		8	P. M.	71	30.03
Wednesday,	— 19.	8	A. M.	62	30.00
		8	P. M.	71	29.82
Thursday,	— 20.	8	A. M	68	29.60

PRICES OF MEAL—EDINBURGH MARKET, Aug. 18.

QUANTITIES.

Lothian, 109 Boll—South Country, 229 Ditto.

Lothian per Boll.		*S. Country per Boll.*		*Prices per Peck.*	
First,	13 3	First,	12 0	First,	0 9½
Second,	13 0	Second,	11 6	Second,	0 10
Third,	12 6	Third,	11 3	Third,	0 9½

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 5. Hamilton, Small, from Dublin for Memel, ballast.
6. Penelope, Kerr, from Greenock, for Petersburgh, do.
Betsy, Valentine, from Udevalla, for Hebringforce, oats.
Ceres, Farmer, from Gottenburg, for Carlscrona, coals.
Jenny, Thomson, from Leven, for Memel, ballast.
John, Storry, from Ostend, for Memel, ballast.
8. Fortitude, Dobie, from Dysart, for Copenhagen, coals.
Isabella, Martin, from Havre de Grace, for Baltic, ballast.

Arrived and remain wind bound,

6. Nancy, Anderson, from Petersburgh, for Caermarthen.
Concord, Cleghorn, from Dantzick, for Leghorn, staves.
Diamond, Crawford, from Pillaw, for Amsterdam, wheat.
Good Intent, Spence, from Petersburg, for Waterford.
Hope, Hutchinson, from Petersburgh, for Civ. Vecchia.

Elsinore—Aug. 8. 1789.
Wind N. W.
WOOD & HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Aug. 18. Hobel & Nancy, Salmond, from Hamburgh, goods.
Christian, Murray, from Warren, grain.
Morning Star, Yule, from Gottenburg, deals and iron.
Peggy, Pearson, from Memel, wood.
Venus, Normond, from ditto ditto.
Emanuel, Carstenson, from Easterezer, ditto.
19. Elizabeth, Paterson, from Arundel, ditto.
Jean, Bett, from Memel, ditto.
Polly, Mason, from Jamaica, goods.
Five vessels, with coals.

SAILED,

Elizabeth, Nielson, for Shetland, goods.
Leith Packet, Thomson, for London, goods.
Eliza, Sampson, for London, goods.

FRANCE.

Some time ago, when the Flemings were preparing to defend by arms, the conſtitution of their country, which the Emperor, their Sovereign, had [illegible], the brewer of Tirlemont had ſhewn himſelf [illegible] an enemy to the Royal cauſe, that when the diſpute between the Emperor and States appeared to be nearly ſettled, this man thought he could ſtay with ſafety in his own country.

He withdrew himſelf for ſome time; but, after an abſence of a few months, he either thought that the part he had taken in the diſpute was forgot, or that the recent conduct of the Emperor, in revoking the charters granted by his predeceſſors, would drive the people to arms.

In either of theſe caſes, he thought he might with ſafety return home. If his conduct was forgot, his return could not be attended with danger. If the people flew to arms, he would then have an opportunity of engaging once more in a favourite cauſe.

He accordingly returned lately to Tirlemont.—But the friends of Government knowing the influence he had over the people, and that he was much more diſpoſed to employ it in overturning than in ſupporting Government, reſolved that he ſhould be apprehended for the part he had already taken in the diſturbances ſome time before.

For the purpoſe of apprehending him, the battalion ordered to Louvain received directions to march through Tirlemont, and ſeize the brewer, the civil power not being thought equal to ſuch a meaſure.

The brewer was accordingly taken, and put into priſon, on the 22d of July, and the troops continued their march to Louvain.

He was not, however, apprehended without bloodſhed; for a peaſant, who was in his company when he was taken, endeavoured to defend him, but was immediately ſhot dead.

Another peaſant, however, who was alſo with him, at the time, eſcaped, and carrying the news to Hougarde, and ſome neighbouring villages, the country people, fired at what they had heard, began to aſſemble, and at about ſix o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, (the troops by this time were gone) between 400 and 500 of them entered Tirlemont, armed ſome with guns, others with ſcythes, &c. headed by a man on horſeback, maſked, in the dreſs of a Harlequin.

They firſt attacked the priſon, which they forced, and ſet at liberty not only the Brewer, but all the priſoners they found there.

They next directed their fury againſt the houſe of the Mayor or Chief Magiſtrate; they took away all the furniture, papers, books, &c. and ſet fire to them in the middle of the great ſquare. The money which they found in the houſe they did not keep, but threw [illegible] the ſtreets. They tore off the doors, broke all the windows, demoliſhed the ſaſhes, and even unroofed the houſe.

All this time the bells of the neighbouring villages rank the alarm, and the country people flocking to town, the firſt body was in the courſe of a few hours encreaſed to ſeveral thouſands.

The houſes of ſeveral merchants, and others, who were known or ſuſpected to be Royaliſts, were alſo deſtroyed, and the furniture, &c. beceme a prey to the flames.

The fury of the people raged uncontrouled for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time their ſtrength being nearly exhauſted, they deſiſted, and returned home, at the requeſt of the principal inhabitants of Tirlemont, but not until they had deſtroyed thirty-ſeven of the beſt houſes in the town

At Lourain it is feared much blood has been ſhed, as the ſtudents and town's peoples on one ſide were determined to reſiſt the new regulations made by the Emperor for the government of the Univerſity, and the troops on the other hand appeared to be diſpoſed to enforce them.

LONDON.

By a Jewiſh merchant arrived in town from Conſtantinople, we learn, that Sultan Selim has put himſelf at the head of a numerous army, who, proud of their Commander, and animated by a religious and patriotic fervour unknown for many years to the Muſſulman armies, are preparing to pour on the Ruſſians with a fury which they will not eaſily reſiſt. Before the Sultan took command of the troops, he convoked the Divan, (Privy Counſel,) and addreſſed them to this effect: "My forefathers, ſaid he, have been accuſtomed to depoſit in the Haſſiey (a treaſure under ground) whatever ſums remained after defraying the yearly expences of the ſtate. This immenſe treaſure accummulating for many proſperous centuries, and hitherto untouched, was not certainly intended by our wiſe anceſtors to remain buried under ground, but was rather hoarded up as a great and effectual reſource againſt the day of adverſity—againſt dangers, ſuch as thoſe which now threaten the religion and empire of the Muſſulmen."

The Divan aſſented to their young Sultan. The Haſſney, for the firſt time, was expoſed to the ſun, and preſented a mountain of gold, which dazzled the eye and defied the powers of calculation! After this, attended by the Mufti, the Cadi, the great officers of ſtate, by whatever, in ſhort, is auguſt or venerable in the Ottoman empire, the Royal Warrior, went forth, and produced in public the Korjnak Xerif, or Great Standard of Holy Muſſulman Religion. Inflamed with ſudden enthuſiaſm at the ſight of the ſtandard, the citizens flocked around the Sultan, and ſwore to defend, to the laſt drop of their blood, the religion of God, and of his prophet. Selim diſtributed with a liberal hand the treaſures of his forefathers; exhorted the ſoldiers and citizens to remember the valour and the victories of their anceſtors; and aſſured them, that he was determined no longer to confide to his Viziers the command of his armies, but to put himſelf at the head of his troops, and to pour upon the infidels that terror and conſternation which never failed to attend the Ottoman arms when conducted by his forefathers.

The Jews are more numerous in Turkey than in any other nation, enjoying great privileges, poſſeſſing immenſe wealth, and living in a ſtyle of oſtentatious ſplendour, which in other countries they cautiouſly avoid. From the Jews it is, that the Porte derives that information reſpecting European politics, from which its want of thoſe privileged ſpies, termed Ambaſſadors, ſeemingly precludes it. It is, however, certain, that no Court poſſeſſes intelligence of the conduct and views of foreign powers ſo minute or authentic as the Porte, through the medium of its Jewiſh Envoys.

MONEY WANTED.

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS Wanted now or at Martinmas, in one ſum, or in different ſums, upon undoubted heritable ſecurity over ſubſtantial new houſes.

The property will be inſured for a tract of years, and the policy put into the hands of the lender.

Five per cent. intereſt will be given; and moſt unexceptionable ſecurity, beſide the borrower's, for the punctual payment of it.

Apply to George Watſon, writer, St Andrew's Street.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL of STAIR and the Honourable Captain PATRICK MAITLAND of Freugh, being deſirous to preſerve the GAME on their eſtates in the ſhire of Wigton, hope no Gentlemen will ſhoot thereon without their liberty.

Poachers, and other unqualified perſons, will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour.

To be Sold by private bargain,

A Fine BIRCH WOOD of the beſt kind, and fit for every purpoſe, at Duntoulich, about 13 miles above Dunkeld. Sufficient time will be given for cutting and carrying away the timber.

The wood will be ſhown by Duncan Cameron, wood forreſter at Duntaulich.

Burgh of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3d Auguſt 1789.

To be LET in Guild,

To the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 11th day of September next, for the term of twenty-one years, and to be entered upon at Martinmas firſt,

ALL thoſe WATER CORN MILLS, commonly called the *New Mills*, ſituated on the river of Whittater, with the Meſſuage or Tenement thereto belonging, together with the Meadow & Paſture ground, called *the Mayor's Banks and Haugh*; and alſo the right of Fiſhing in the ſaid river of Whittater, as hath been uſually accuſtomed by the former tenants of the ſaid mills.

The terms on which the ſaid premiſſes are to be let, may be ſeen at Mr Willoby's office in Berwick aforeſaid.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at Mrs Nicolſon's, the BEE-HIVE, in Berwick-upon-Tweed,

ON Monday the 14th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract, of which notice will be given) Subject to conditions of ſale then to be produced

All theſe LANDS ſituate in PAXTON, in the pariſh of Hutton, in the ſhire of Berwick, in the poſſeſſion of Alexander Johnſton, at the yearly rent of 33 l. The tenant will ſhow the premiſſes.

Alſo all that Burgage or Tenement, and Garden thereto belonging, ſituate in Shaw's Land, in Berwick-upon-Tweed aforeſaid, late in the poſſeſſion of Mrs Renwick's.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Nicolſon, at Horndiſſe, Lone End, near Berwick aforeſaid; Mr Samuel Darling, or at Mr Willoby's Office in Berwick aforeſaid.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF ALEXANDER MILLER,
Merchant in Staxigoe—near Wick.

THE truſtee hereby intimates, That an adjourned meeting of the creditors is appointed to be held in the houſe of William Sutherland, vintner in Wick, on Monday the 7th day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, to conſider of ſundry matters of importance.

ROB. KENNEDY.

☞ A meeting of the creditors in and about Edinburgh, is, in the mean time, requeſted, at the Old Exchange Coffee-houſe, on Monday next the 24th current, at one o'clock, to receive the communication of the ſtates of Mr Miller's affairs, exhibited in the ſequeſtration, and to conſider of propoſals made by him.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DANIEL CAMERON, Merchant in Inverneſs.

DONALD MACPHERSON, merchant in Inverneſs, the ſurviving truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid Daniel Cameron, finding it inconvenient to continue longer in the management of the truſt-effects, an account of the death of his colleague Mr Roſe, hereby requeſts the whole Creditors to attend a meeting, which is to be held within the Houſe of Miſs Beverly, Inverneſs, upon Saturday the 5th day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to accept of his reſignation, appoint a new truſtee, and give directions for the future management of the bankrupt's affairs.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW DEWAR of Springfield, Merchant in Glaſgow.

THAT, in conſequence of the advertiſement intimating the ſequeſtration of the eſtate of ſaid Andrew Dewar, the creditors met at Glaſgow, upon 19th Auguſt current, and unanimouſly made choice of [illegible] merchant in Glaſgow, to be interim-factor on ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate; and they alſo appointed a general meeting of the creditors to be held within the houſe of Colin Macfarlane vintner in Glaſgow, upon Thurſday the 17th September next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to elect a truſtee, in terms of the ſtatute. And the ſaid Walter Ewing having applied to the Sheriff of Lanarkſhire, he has appointed Monday the 24th current, and each of the three ſucceeding Mondays, at one o'clock afternoon, for the examination of Mr Dewar and his family, within the Sheriff Court Houſe of Glaſgow; at which general meeting and examinations all concerned are invited to attend.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM DONALD,
Shipmaſter and Merchant in Aberdeen.

THAT the eſtate of the ſaid William Donald was ſequeſtrated by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon the 28th day of May laſt; and at a meeting of his creditors held upon the 14th day of July laſt, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee on his ſequeſtrated eſtate, Ninian Johnſton, merchant in Aberdeen, was elected into that office, and his appointment has ſince been confirmed by the Court of Seſſion.

Mr Johnſton the truſtee, does therefore, in terms of the act of the 23d of the King, on which the ſequeſtration proceeds, hereby requires all the creditors of the ſaid William Donald to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the ſame, as directed by the ſaid act, on or before the 28th day of February next 1790, being nine kallendar months after the date of the interlocutor awarding the ſequeſtration; certifying thoſe creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, that they ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the ſaid William Donald's eſtate.

INTIMATION

To the DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the deceaſed Baillie GEORGE BLAIR, Candlemaker in Haddington; and Sale of his STOCK in TRADE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other effects.

ALL ſuch perſons as ſtood indebted to the ſaid Mr Blair at the time of his death, upon the 29th day of July laſt, or who have any claims upon his eſtate and effects, are deſired to call, between and the 20th day of September next, and ſettle the ſame with Hay Donaldſon, town-clerk of Haddington, who has full power for that purpoſe from the defunct's whole repreſentatives.

This is alſo to give notice, that upon Monday the 24th day of Auguſt current, at ten o'clock forenoon, there will be ſold by public roup, the whole Houſehold Furniture which belonged to the ſaid defunct, conſiſting of beds, tables, chairs, carpets, looking-glaſſes, great variety of blankets, bed and table linen; kitchen utenſils of all kinds, a good eight-day clock, with a number of webs of linen, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

And on the ſame or following day, will be ſold, alſo by public roup, either in wholeſale or in ſuch lots as ſhall then be condeſcended on, not only the whole of the ſaid defunct's Coppers, Preſſes, Vats, Wheels, and other working utenſils, but alſo his Whole Stock in Trade, conſiſting of about five thouſand weight of melted TALLOW, and nearly the ſame quantity of all the different kinds of CANDLES, moſt of them made a conſiderable time ago, and of the very beſt qualities.

If the Tallow and Candles are not ſold by roup to one or a few ſoap-boilers or candlemakers, wiſhing to begin buſineſs, or already in trade, the ſame will be expoſed to ſale, in wholeſale or retail, in the defunct's ſhop, every lawful day till the ſaid 20th September next, for ready money, and a reaſonable diſcount given for prompt payment. The tallow in lots not under one or two tubs, and the candles not under one ſtone weight, at a time; and as the candles are known to be good, it is hoped Mr Blair's former cuſtomers in particular will take this opportunity of ſupplying themſelves.

Not to be repeated.

BORROWSTOUNNESS RACES

Are on Friday the 4th and Saturday the 5th September next,

FOR a Purſe of *Ten Guineas*, given by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton,

For a Purſe of *Three Guineas*, given by the Town,

For a handſome Plated *Porter Mug*, alſo given by the Town, with ſome ſmaller Prizes,

And, for a *Saddle*, given by the Colliers.

Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, entering for the Duke's Purſe, to carry

Four years old, 8 ſtone,
Five years old, 9 ſtone,
Six years old, 9 ſtone 11 lb.
Aged, 10 ſtone.

The horſes, &c. for the prize to be entered on Thurſday evening, the 3d of September, betwixt ſeven and nine, at Mr Munro Roſs's vintner in Borrowſtounneſs; and for the other prizes, at the ſame houſe, betwixt eight and nine next morning; at which time the articles for the ſeveral races are to be ſeen; and if ſuch horſes, &c. are not entered in time, it is in the option of the Stewards to debar them.

No horſe, &c. that ever one a 20 l. prize or upwards, or run for 50 l. or upwards, to be admitted; unleſs three ſuch appear and are entered, belonging to different owners.

N. B. It is meant that one race be at eleven o'clock Friday forenoon.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

SIR JOHN WHITEFORD hopes that no Gentleman will ſhoot or kill Game upon the eſtates of Whiteford, Cloncard, and Dunduff, in the county of Ayr, without leave in writing from him, which the tenants are inſtructed to require from whoever they find ſporting upon their farms.

Poachers and perſons unqualified will be proſecuted according to law.

PORFAR-SHIRE.

FORFAR——Auguſt 15. 1789.

THE Sheriff-clerk of the county of Forfar, intimates to the Freeholders thereof, and to all others concerned, That the Michaelmas Head Court this year falls to be held on Tueſday the 6th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon; and that there are claims lodged with him for enrolling the Gentlemen after named, viz.

Patrick Stirling, Eſq. of Pittendrich,
David Anderſon, Eſq. of Balgay,
George Ogilvy, Eſq. of Longleypark,
Sir George Ramſay of Banff, Bart.

TEA LICENCES.

EXCISE-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Auguſt 4. 1789.

BY acts of Parliament paſſed in the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d years of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, every perſon who after the 5th day of July 1780, doth trade in, ſell, or vend any Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate, is required to take out a License for that purpoſe, paying for the ſame, the ſum of Five Shillings and Sixpence; and every ſuch perſon is, by the ſaid firſt-mentioned act, required to take out a freſh License, ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve kalendar months, after taking out the firſt license, before he or ſhe do preſume to trade in, ſell or vend any Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate; and in the ſame manner to renew ſuch license from year to year, paying down the like ſum of Five Shillings and Sixpence, for each and every new, or renewed license, under the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS for each offence.

In purſuance of theſe acts of Parliament, The COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE do hereby give notice, that attendance is given at the Chief Office of Exciſe in Edinburgh, for the limits of the City of Edinburgh, and by the ſeveral Collectors of Exciſe, on their collections, for the other parts of Scotland, ſo as every perſon who continue to trade in, vend, or ſell any coffee, tea, or chocolate, may renew his, or her license, within ten days at leaſt, before the expiration of twelve calendar months after taking out their laſt license; and it is expected that all corned will, by compliance with the law, prevent any proſecution againſt them, for the penalty incurred, by neglect of this notice.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN THOMSON, } Joint
ADAM PEARSON, } Secretaries.

DESERTED,

From a Party [illegible] Regiments and Regiment

Quartered at THORNHILL, near STIRLING,

JOHN M'INNES, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſallow complexion, black ſhort hair, black eyes, ſtout, and well made, born in the pariſh of Leſmore, in the county of Argyle; had on, when he deſerted, a round hat, blue ſhort coat, corduroy breeches, and white cotton ſtockings.

DUNCAN CAMERON,

Aged 18 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtout made, fair complexion, had on a blue and red ſtriped coat, kilt, and tartan hoſe, has brown ſhort hair, hazel eyes; was born in the pariſh of Balwhidder, in the county of Perth.

Whoever will ſecure the above deſerters, who were ſeen on the road to Argyleſhire by Tyandrom, or either of them, or bring them to the ſaid recruiting party, will, over and above his Majeſty's bounty for apprehending deſerters, be paid all neceſſary charges, on applying to Lieut. Graham at Rednock Houſe by Stirling.

HOUSE IN ROSE-STREET.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Prince of Wales Coffeehouſe, St James's Square, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 2d day of September 1789,

That HOUSE in Roſe-Street, conſiſting of three Rooms, Kitchen, and Cellar, preſently poſſeſſed by George Burnet, being the weſtmoſt half of the uppermoſt ſtory of that tenement of land, called Macintyre's Land, lying on the ſouth ſide of Roſe-Street, Edinburgh, and which is the ſecond land weſtward from St Andrew's Square. The houſe was ſome years ago fitted up by a wright, for his own accommodation, in a moſt convenient and ſubſtantial manner. It has two fixed mahogany cheſts of drawers, and four beds, which, with a large moveable preſs, are part of the houſe. The yearly rent is 8l. and as it muſt abſolutely be ſold, it will, for the encouragement of bidders, be ſet up ſo low as 50l. Sterling.

William Whyte writer in Charles Street, Edinburgh, will inform as to further particulars, and is empowered by the proprietors to tranſact by private bargain before the ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of ROSEHALL, lying within the pariſhes of Monkland and Bothwell, and ſheriffdom of Lanark.—This eſtate conſiſts of about 1665 Engliſh acres, of which 152 are in wood, grazings, and copſwood; the reſt arable. The preſent free rent is only about 820l. but very conſiderable riſes will ſoon take place. Several valuable ſeams of coal run through the greateſt part of the eſtate, which being at preſent worked by the proprietor, the produce is not included in the above rental. Seams of iron ſtone alſo appear in many parts of the lands, and the timber and natural woods are of very great value.

The Manſion-houſe, which is newly built, is large and elegant, and ſtands ſurrounded with beautiful woods on the banks of the Calder, which runs through the eſtate for above two miles.

This eſtate is remarkably well ſituated for roads, being bounded on the ſouth by that leading from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, thirty-five miles from the former, eight from the latter, and about five miles from Hamilton; and immediately on the north is the turnpike road from Glaſgow to Airdrie, &c.

Great advantages may likewiſe be derived from the Monkland Canal, which is within a quarter of a mile from this eſtate.

Apply to Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet

A FARM NEAR DUNDEE TO LET.

THE FARM of MENZIES-HILL, (part of the eſtate of Invergowrie,) containing about 150 arable acres, incloſed and ſubdivided into 15 diviſions. This farm derives conſiderable advantage from its vicinity to Dundee;—may be entered to at Whitſunday next, and will be ſet for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon.

Offers may be given in to the proprietor at Dundee, or Mr William Scott, merchant there.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
THE CERES,
JAMES M'INTOSH Maſter,

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods for London, and will ſail the 28th of Auguſt inſt.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Capt. M'Intoſh, or to Charles Cowan, at his paper warehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his warehouſe in Leith.

The Ceres has good accommodation for paſſengers, who may depend upon the beſt uſage.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE LONDON,
(A New Ship)
RICHARD GARDINER Maſter,

Is now on the birth at Millar's Scots Wharf, taking in goods for Leith and country adjacent, and ſails 30th Auguſt 1789.

The London is completely equipped for ſea, has two cabins fitted up in a very neat manner, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Royal Exchange and New England Coffeehouſes,—mornings and evenings on board: or Walter Millar for the maſter.

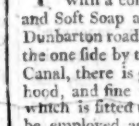
FOR GRENADA,
THE CARRIERE,
Francis Hay maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods by the middle of Auguſt, and clear to ſail by the 5th September. She ſails well and has good accommodation for paſſengers, who may apply to John Campbell, ſen. here or Meſſ. Alexander M'Lachlan and Co. at Port Glaſgow.

A *Houſe Carpenter*, who can be well recommended, willing to engage for three years, to go to Grenada, will meet with proper encouragement by applying to Mr Campbell.

Glaſgow, Auguſt 4. 1789.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 24th day of Auguſt current, in Cobb's Coffee-houſe, Leith, at twelve o'clock noon,



THE Brigantine called the BAZIL of Leith, of one hundred and forty tons burden, or thereby, with her float boat, furniture, and appurtenances, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Leith.

The Ship is ſtoutly built, well known to be a remarkable quick ſailer, and in good condition.

She will be ſhewn by thoſe on boards; and the conditions of Sale and inventary of the veſſel may be ſeen in the hands of David Clark, ſolicitor at law, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain before the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE DALMUIR SOAP and CANDLE WORKS, with a complete ſet of Utenſils for carrying on the Hard and Soft Soap and Candle Branches. Situated nearly on the Dunbarton road, eight miles weſt from Glaſgow, bounded on the one ſide by the river Clyde, and on the other by the Great Canal, there is great plenty of cheap coals in the neighbourhood, and fine water brought into the works, the whole of which is fitted up in the completeſt manner, and may either be employed as a ſoap and candle work, diſtillery, brewery, and malting, or converted into other purpoſes

For particulars, apply to Richard Collins at Dalmuir.

FARM AND LIME-KILNS.

TO BE LET,

THE Farm of LONGFAUGH, MAINS, & others, with two LIME KILNS, as preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Tait, lying within the pariſh of Chrichton, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh. The farm conſiſts of about 138 Scots acres, whereof 127 are arable, and 11 paſture. The ground and houſes are in good order.

The ſale of lime is very conſiderable, the demands from the ſouth being conſtant.

The farm and lime kilns will be let together or ſeparately for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon. The entry to the houſes, graſs and kilns, to be at Whitſunday 1790, and to the arable land at Martinmas thereafter.

Propoſals in writing may be given in to Alexander Callander, Eſq. of Chrichton, the proprietor, or to John Alexander Higgins, writer to the ſigner, Edinburgh, and the names of [illegible] kept ſecret. William Paterſon, [illegible] verſeer at Chrichton, will ſhow the grounds and lime kilns.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public roup,

By warrant of the Court of Seſſion,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHEDO, conſiſting of the Farms of Pitnamoon, Stanrichaugh, Dronimyre, and Gallowhillock. Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Fordoun, and in the moſt populous and fruitful pare of the country. Limeſtone may be had for improvement at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven miles, and the convenience of excellent poſt roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Monroſe, a good ſea port, renders the conveyance of every article eaſy. The yearly rent of the above lands, as proven in the proceſs for a warrant to ſell, is about 129l. Sterling; but the leaſes on all the farms are now expired, and a very conſiderable riſe of rent will be got on new leaſes for nineteen years, particularly for the farms of Pitnamoon and Stanrichaugh. Theſe lands hold blench of the Crown, and amount to upwards of 300l. Scots of valued rent, and the tiends are valued.

The day of roup will be afterwards advertiſed; meantime, perſons wiſhing for further information, may apply to Thomas Brodie, writer to the ſignet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montroſe.

Robert Turner, ground officer at Pheſdo, will ſhow the grounds.

Adjourned Sale of

Lands in the Neighbourhood of Dumfries.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, on Wedneſday 26th Auguſt curt. betwixt twelve and two o'clock afternoon,

Thoſe parts of the Eſtate of CARNSALLOCH, lying on the ſouth eaſt ſide of the high road, leading from Dumfries to Moffat, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Farm of HEATH-HALL.

LOT II. The Farm of BROWNRIG, with that part of the Moſs belonging thereto, which lies on the ſouth eaſt ſide of the new road from Dumfries to Lochmaben.

LOT III. The Farms of LITTLE COT and CLUMPTOUN, with the Moſſes adjacent thereto, bounded by the ſaid road to Lochmaben, on the ſouth ſide the Darduff planting on the north, and the moſſes reſerved for the uſe of thoſe parts of the eſtate not intended to be ſold on the eaſt.

LOT IV. That part of the Farm of DALSCONE, poſſeſſed by Samuel Blunt, lying on the ſouth ſide of the road from Moffat to Dumfries.

The whole lots above mentioned are within the pariſh of Dumfries, and little more than a mile diſtant from that town. There are extenſive plantations on the lands, upwards of thirty years old, and all in a thriving condition. Any two or more of the above lots will be expoſed together, or the whole in one lot, if purchaſers incline.

At ſame time, will be expoſed to ſale, the Lands of HOLM and CARSE, lying in the pariſh of Holywood, poſſeſſed by Robert Burgeſs.

On each of the above mentioned lots, there are fine ſituations for building, with the advantage of a dry ſoil.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply at the houſe of Carnſallach, or to Mr John Bulhby, or Mr Robert Ramſay in Dumfries, or to Mr Loch in Gosford's Cloſe, Edinburgh; any of whom will ſhow copies of the rental, progreſs of writs, and articles of ſale, and inform as to all other particulars.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

	MOON'S AGE.	MORNING.	EVENING.
		H. M.	H. M.
Thurſday, Aug. 20.	29	1 16	1 44
Friday, —— 21.	1	2 12	2 40
Saturday, —— 22.	2	3 8	3 36

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